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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period
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R E S T R I C T E D

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

Welfare Administration

During the week a report was received from SCAP Finance Section listing subsidy payments made under the 1945 budget by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The payments constitute a sizable portion of the total amounts expended by government in Japan for relief and welfare services. They are distributed to private welfare or medical associations and agencies and cover a wide variety of activities. A study of the report is now being conducted by the Welfare Subsection with a view to determining future policy and control over the agencies concerned. It is generally conceded that the wide-spread use of the subsidy system in Japanese welfare administration contains elements at variance with SCAP control requirements.

Relief

An additional directive to the Japanese Government on the subject of relief was issued during the week. This directive requires the submission, to SCAP by 31 December, of a plan for providing relief to unemployed and other dependent persons during the period January-June 1946. The policy inherent in the release of this memorandum is basic to Japanese welfare administration and represents a definite clarification of future occupation and Japanese responsibility in this field. It is clear that the relief of destitution must be undertaken directly by the Japanese Government and that SCAP will hold it responsible for the prevention of wide-spread

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hunger and disease.

Added significance is given this plan by the fact that never in Japanese history has government accepted responsibility for providing minimum food and care for its dependent citizens. Current legislation permits low payments to the aged, mothers and several other special categories of persons, but makes no provision for unemployment relief or the general care of persons who are involuntarily dependent. It is the intention of SCAP to require such general care at whatever level is necessary for the protection of occupation troops and to implement basic occupation aims.

Coincident with the release of the directive requiring the institution of a general relief program there was received from the Japanese Government an inventory and distribution plan for the use of Japanese Army-Navy supplies held for relief purposes. This plan was submitted in compliance with a memorandum to the Government, AG 400 (26 Nov 45)PH, requiring the free distribution of reserve stocks to needy persons. It is intended that the distribution of these supplies will become part of and implement the over-all relief plan discussed above. Details of the food distribution program are being forwarded to lower echelon forces with instructions for checking and supervising the program. The plan requires the distribution of reserve food supplies through ration channels after investigation of individual need by a local Public Welfare Agency. Withdrawal authorizations will be given free to persons whose need is established.

Care of Foreign Nationals

At a conference this week, attended by representatives of G-1, G-3, G-4, Natural Resources, Economic and Scientific and Public Health and Welfare Sections, agreement was reached on methods to be employed in the

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feeding and care of foreign nationals in Japan. A directive to the Japanese Government is being prepared on this subject. Details of the plan will be announced as soon as it is approved by the Supreme Commander.

Korean and Chinese Repatriation

Field reports submitted by officers of this section plus detailed plans and reports prepared by Japanese Government officials indicate that the Reception Centers established to care for and process repatriates are in satisfactory operation. A report issued by this headquarters shows that 492,455 Koreans and 25,909 Chinese had been repatriated as of 9 December 1945. No Formosans have been repatriated because of lack of shipping.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Japanese Ministry of Transportation officials were given detailed instructions regarding disinfestation of railway cars assigned for use by Allied military personnel and procurement of disinfestation supplies and equipment from U. S. military commands concerned. These officials were also furnished with the names and addresses of the U. S. Unit (Corps or Division) Surgeons located nearest the respective regional railway offices who are to be contacted by the regional car managers responsible for the carrying out of the above disinfestation program.

Plans were worked out with the Medical Supply Sub-Section for distribution of delousing material in accordance with recommendations by Port Quarantine Officer, Typhus Commission and Sixth and Eighth Armies M/G personnel.

The Port Quarantine Officer returned on 12 December from an extensive

field trip which was concerned with quarantine and communicable disease control problems at repatriation ports which included inspection of facilities present and procedures employed at the respective ports.

Sanitary Engineering

1. Water Supplies.

Reports on the water supplies of the cities of Fukuoka Ken, Kyushu, indicate that in general the systems are operating in nearly normal manner. In bombed areas water mains have been repaired, but leakage from service connections is high. Water leakage in these areas is estimated at 50% of the water supplied. It is estimated that it will take until May 1946 to repair services. Chlorine dosage is about 0.3 ppm. Several cities have been using bleaching powder because of the shortage of liquid chlorine. At Tobata-shi the supply is barely sufficient to meet present demands because of damage to pumps. The supply is also considered inadequate by the Japanese at Omuta-shi. Mine water for industrial supply is interconnected with other sources at Omuta-shi and is said to be used mainly for cooling and miscellaneous uses.

The sanitary engineer with the Military Government Company at Fukushima reported supply and treatment satisfactory for meeting pre-war standards. Army water supply men are now supervising increase in the chlorine dosage. Liquid chlorine is available from local sources.

The water supply consultant, ASCOM-C, reported progress in improving chlorination of supplies in Tokyo-Yokohama area. Arrangements have been made for repair of chlorinators and manufacture of new machines at the two local plants. Experimental work using higher chlorine dosages is being carried out at the Kawai Plant of the Yokohama System serving Atsugi Airfield.

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Most recent reports from the Japanese gives an estimated total production of liquid chlorine for December of 150 metric tons, of which 85 tons will be allocated for water treatment. (Normal pre-war demand was 42 tons monthly for water.) Production is decreasing because of the shortage of salt. Some plants are also short of coal and of chlorine cylinders. The present status of salt production and importation will be investigated by the Economic and Scientific Section.

2. Waste Disposal.

Reports from Fukuoka and Fukushima indicate sewerage systems and nightsoil collection systems are operating normally in both areas.

3. Insect and Rodent Control.

A report from GHQ medical inspector states that there is a continuation of work by the 68th Malaria Control Unit in rat-proofing of buildings in Tokyo occupied by military personnel and that trapping is done as indicated.

A conference was held with the Entomologist of the Institute of Infectious Diseases and an inspection was made of the laboratory. Species and habits of mosquitoes of medical importance in Japan were discussed and results of recent surveys were examined.

Laboratory Activities

Spot check of medical laboratories in the Tokyo area was made as a part of the survey of facilities available for the preventive medicine program. The Komagome Contagious Disease Hospital was visited and its laboratory equipment examined. The laboratory of the Yoshiwara Hospital was re-visited in connection with the venereal disease control program. Further surveys were made of the production potential of the Government Institute

for Infectious Diseases and of the Kitesato Institute in connection with biologicals of key importance.

Nutrition Service Activities

The directive to the Japanese Government ordering nutrition surveys of the civilian population was issued by this headquarters on 11 December. Numerous conferences have been held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Tokyo Metropolitan Office on plans for the initial survey to be made in Tokyo under the supervision of this headquarters. Methods to be employed have been established. The survey is being conducted on a 2% sample of the population of each of the 35 Kens in Tokyo. About 35,000 people will be examined. These samples are to be carefully selected so as to be representative of the population at large on the basis of sex, age, economic status and occupation. In the survey, 65 doctors, 140 nutritionists and 200 clerical workers are being employed. The survey was begun on 15 December and will be completed on 24 December.

In a conference called by the Economic and Scientific Section and attended by representatives of G-1, G-3, G-4, Natural Resources and Public Health and Welfare Sections for the purpose of establishing ration scales for foreign nationals in Japan, the following proposal was made by this section and was approved by the conference:

1. Occidental foreign nationals will have made available to them a daily ration furnishing not less than 70 grams of protein and 2400 calories per person.

2. Oriental foreign nationals will have made available to them a daily ration furnishing not less than 50 grams of protein and 1800 calories per person.

Venereal Disease Control

The venereal disease control officer, this headquarters, continued observations of Japanese venereal disease control and treatment activities in company with Dr. Charles M. Carpenter, Venereal Disease Consultant to The Surgeon General. Visits were made to several civilian clinics in the vicinity of Tokyo, Yokohama and Sendai.

The examination-treatment program in Tokyo was expanded to include four additional areas during the week with one each in Omori and Koiwa and two in Shinagawa.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Reports from Japanese

1. During the period covered by this report Japanese civilian hospital strength reports received from 33 prefectures showed a decrease of 430 hospital patients, while the number of out-patients treated was decreased by 684. Complete weekly Japanese civilian hospital strength reports for periods indicated are shown in the following table.

<u>Period</u>	<u>Number of Hospitals</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Number of Patients</u>		<u>Total</u>
			<u>In-Patients</u>	<u>Out-Patients</u>	
12 Oct.	2,504	126,140	77,464	222,054	303,469
19 Oct.	2,540	122,532	74,897	242,522	312,461
26 Oct.	2,598	131,747	77,091	217,500	320,579
2 Nov.	2,595	133,448	75,959	237,839	317,744
9 Nov.	2,598	136,845	75,756	235,281	311,037

2. The ratio of physicians to the total population in Japan for the period 1935 to 1944 was 1:1621, while the estimated ratio for the period 1945 to 1952 was 1:1818.

3. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs issued a memorandum to prefectural governors directing the re-establishment of physicians,

dentists and pharmacists in air-raided areas.

4. Reports were made on the organization and personnel of the newly established Bureau for National Hospital Affairs, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, which is responsible for the administration and operation of former Japanese Army, Navy and Veteran's Hospitals.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Korea

A report from Korea (XXIV Corps) stated that a survey of nursing schools is being conducted; the following questionnaire is being used:

1. Hospital Information.
 - a. Size of hospital
 - (1) Average number of patients
 - (2) Number of beds
 - b. Type of Hospital
 - c. Controlled by (Group)
2. School of Nursing:
 - a. Director of Nurses:
 - (1) Qualification (education and experience)
 - b. Size of School:
 - (1) Number of students . . . 1st year . . . , 2nd year . . . , and 3rd year (if a 3-year course)
 - c. Number of semesters in year
 - (1) Schedule of semester
 - d. Obligation to school after graduation
 - e. Tuition fee
 - f. Provincial exam given and consists of proof
 - g. Educational qualification of prospective students:
 - (1) Primary or Secondary School required
 - (2) Minimum scholastic standard required
 - (3) Acceptance of students decided by whom
 - h. Physical exam consists of:
 - i. Age upon admission to
 - j. Marital status
 - k. Teaching material in class room
 - l. Time on duty daily, does this include class room work? . . .
 - (1) Time off during week
 - (2) Vacation time yearly
 - m. Uniforms:
 - (1) Type worn
 - (2) Furnished by whom
 - n. Instructors
 - (1) Nurses (include qualifications and subjects taught)
 - (2) Doctors
 - o. Grading system

- p. Head nurses employed:
 - (1) Number (4) Salary
 - (2) Qualifications (5) Hours of work daily
 - (3) Duties (6) Vacation yearly
(with or without pay)
- q. Health program consists of (include immunization):
- r. Nurses aides:
 - (1) Number employed (2) Duties
- s. Midwifery:
 - (1) Included as part of course
 - (2) Allowed to practice after graduation
- t. Nurses quarters;
 - (1) Number of nurses assigned to a room
 - (2) Lavatory facilities
 - (3) Laundry facilities
 - (4) Dining room facilities
 - (5) Recreation facilities
- u. Needs of the nursing school:

Standard Curriculum for Training Schools:

- a. Course outline of each subject taught. To include laboratory work.
- b. A copy of curriculum, including total number of hours and semester taught.
- c. Copy of rotation schedule of student nurses to wards for experience in different departments.
- d. Answer questions on attached forms.
- e. Enclose sample copy of student records: application, health and marks.

The Public Health Nurses six-week refresher course is progressing nicely and the Korean nurses are doing a good job.

An interview was given a correspondent from the Japanese Ladies Journal regarding impressions of Tokyo and Japan, the interview to be published next month.

Supply

A selection was made of Nursing Journals and text books for use of Japanese nurses. If they are obtained they will be circulated through the nursing section of the Ministry of Health.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Personnel of the Veterinary Affairs Sub-Section held a conference with the Fisheries Division of the Natural Resources Section and visited the Tokyo wholesale fish market. Fish inspection there is under the supervision of the Police Department. All fish in the market were found to be in an edible condition. Sanitation was comparatively good except in the cold storage plant and in a nearby fish-cake factory.

Reports from the Japanese

1. Report of an outbreak of swine plague in Iwate Prefecture. Ten cases were reported of which 2 died, 5 were destroyed and 3 recovered.
2. Animal Disease Report for October 1945. There has been no marked change in the communicable disease incidence.
3. Milk Inspection Report for September 1945. This report shows dairy farm inspections in 30 prefectures and laboratory examination of milk in 24.
4. Laboratory Report on Hog Cholera Vaccine Experiments. This report covers the experiments on the preparation of formalized hog cholera vaccine from the spleens of acutely affected hogs.
5. Report of Stallions and Government Horse Farms for 1945. This report shows 1,864 stallions located on 21 government horse farms and 4,141 in the hands of private owners.
6. Report on Purchase and Distribution of Dairy Cows by the Government. This report shows 6,000 cows have been purchased and distributed in 730 villages.

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SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Verbal consent was given by Mr. Maxwell of the Reparations Mission for the release of 90-days gold supply based on 100 grams per dentist per year.

During the month of November 295 dentists were re-established in practice.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

The War Department approved an emergency reserve of medical supplies for civilian relief. This reserve will be supplied from excesses of AFMIDPAC and AFWESPAC supplies; only items not available in the theater will be maintained in the Zone of Interior depots.

Steps were taken to expedite the distribution of Japanese military and naval medical supplies turned back to the Japanese by Occupation Forces at Tachigawa and Yokosuka. Visits were made to both of these points and conferences were held with prefectural officers and control companies to hasten the distribution of these medical supplies into civilian channels.

A list of critical materials required to increase production of X-ray film was received from the X-ray film control company and is being transmitted to the Economic and Scientific Section with a request that efforts be made to release the desired items. The control company is submitting a request for increase in allocation to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

A report was received from the Sixth Army which shows that 5,007.73 pounds of Japanese military narcotic stocks were taken into custody in that area as of the week ending 24 November 1945. Previous reports had shown comparatively small narcotic stocks taken into custody.

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The target date for taking into custody all heroin, crude narcotics and semi-processed narcotics in Japan was 15 December 1945. Reports from the Sixth and Eighth Armies on the progress made with the seizures will be published in this bulletin when received.

A memorandum was issued to the Japanese Government ordering them to submit a report on pertinent facts concerning the violation of the memorandum prohibiting the manufacture of narcotics. The Japanese Government was directed to nominate, for approval by this headquarters, eight pharmaceutical wholesale houses in Japan to receive custody of certain Japanese military narcotic stocks now in the custody of the Sixth and Eighth Armies.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL

The Japanese laws and ordinances concerning manufacture and sale of drugs and biologicals was received and a translation of it was arranged through ATIS.

A study was begun of the obligation of occupying forces respecting food and shelter for enemy nationals, restricted in travel and areas of residence, but not formally interned.

Two additional conferences were held with Japanese physicians relative to the elimination of government control of professional associations. One conference was with regard to the reorganization of the Health Ministry and its plan for elimination of certain personnel.

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